

Fam. SPHEGIDAE.

Psammophila luctuosa Sm., one ♀,
June 27.

Fam. POMPILIDAE.

Pompilus tenebrosus Cr., one ♀, June
26.

Pompilus lepidus Say, one ♀, June 29,
described from Mexico, other speci-
mens in the Collection of the Ameri-
can Entomological Society are from
Florida and Colorado.

Fam. SAPYRIDAE.

Sapyga centrata Say, one ♂, June 27.

Fam. EUMENIDAE.

Odynerus fraternus Say, one ♂, June
27.

Fam. SELANDRIIDAE.

Poecilostoma inferentia Nort., one ♂,
June 27.

Fam. TENTHREDINIDAE.

Tenthredopsis attractus Nort., one ♀.
Smaller than Norton's unique type
(in Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.) from the
English River, Canada.

Tenthredo nupera Cr., one ♂, June 29

Labidia originalis Nort., two ♀, June
27.

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDAE.—XXVII.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sabulodes transversata Drury. The ma-
ture larva has been figured and described by
Peale, Packard, Goodell and Bruce.

Egg. Elliptical, flattened above and below,
truncation rather large and marked, the other
end depressed. Shining light green, turning
dark red. Nearly smooth, the reticulations
fine, obscure, rounded hexagonal, nearly ob-
solete and not raised, the angle pores showing
as faint whitish dots, slightly roughening
the surface. Size .9×.7×.6 mm. Hatched in
nine days. Laid adherent to the surface.

Stage I. Head rounded, flattened before,
mouth squarely projecting. Dark, sordid,
luteous brown, darker on the sides; slightly
bilobed; held obliquely. Body slender, cy-
lindrical, moderately elongate, greenish white
on the sides, dorsally and ventrally broadly
striped in purplish brown, the dorsal band
widened a little on the prothorax. No
shields; tubercles and setae minute. Feet
dark brown, normal.

Stage II. Much as before. Head dark

brown, epistoma paler; width .6 mm. Body
slender, dark brown dorsally and ventrally,
the dorsal band with traces of pale subdorsal
linings. Sides sordid white, greenish from
the food; tubercles and setae minute; feet
dark. The head is rounded, scarcely bilobed,
clypeus depressed, mouth squarely and
shortly projecting; antennae distinct, pale.

Stage III. Head squarely rounded, slight-
ly bilobed, obliquely erect; heavily brown
reticulate, solidly shaded over the face, partly
whitish on the sides; antennae pale; width
1.1 mm. Body moderately elongate, normal;
dorsum and venter broadly brown, finely
lined in an obscure paler shade, the venter
diluted with greenish, strongly brown only
centrally. Subventral fold broadly greenish
white. Feet pale, the abdominal ones dark
marked within.

Stage IV. Head rounded, scarcely bilobed,
erect, free; uniformly dark brown, the an-
tennae whitish; width 1.5 mm. Body mod-
erate, normal, angled dorsally at joint 3; tu-

bercles ii of joints 8 and 12 on a rounded papilla, the other tubercles slightly or not prominent. Brown, dark dorsally, wood-brown and yellowish ventrally, finely waveringly and narrowly lined in dark brown; subventral fold sordid bluish white on joints 5 to 10; a white stigmatal band on joints 2 to 4 and 10 to 13, composed of a vague shading through which run fine whitish lines. Feet colored like the venter, those of joint 13 with a white line. Spiracles black ringed. Tubercles and setae black, the latter short.

Stage I. (interpolated.) Head rounded, flattened, sometimes held flatly; mouth short, antennae small. Brown, obscurely mottled with darker; a pale line at the base of the clypeus to ocelli, the sides below and labium pale; width 2.1 mm. Body flattened cylindrical, thoracic feet moderate, appressed, the abdominal ones large. Tubercle ii of joint 8 conically produced, of 12 similar, but the pair more approximate, a pair of subanal prongs; else smooth, the other tubercles not elevated. Brown, the dorsum uniformly and smoothly so except in a distant white half-ring before the lump on joint 8 and whitish fine linings on the thorax and joints 10-13. Subventral fold narrowly whitish lined; venter pale, blotched in red, finely dark lined and with the tubercles dark. Venter of joints 10-13 broadly whitish; a series of medioventral elongate, dark brown patches.

Stage II. Less smoothly purplish brown, more wood-brown, and more lined dorsally. Head 2.6 mm. Reddish and white points at the dorsal tubercles. Joint 3 held in a collared shape, lumpy on the sides and red streaked there. Feet bunched and head held erect or else the head held flatly without the collared prominence on thorax. Half ring before the lump on joint 8 distinct, white, the tubercles ii of this segment dark. Dorsum of joint 12 also with a pair of prominent tubercles; subventral fold raised. When fully fed the color became a light wood brown. Cocoon of a few coarse threads between leaves. Probably at least double brooded. Larvae from

Bellport, New York, the eggs August 7, mature larvae September 12th. Fed readily on apple, the natural food plant not determined.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.—X.*

By SAMUEL HENSHAW.

BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA.—ORTHOPTERA. Vol. 1. By Henri de Saussure, Leo Zehntner, A. Pictet, and A. de Bormans. gen. sp.

Forficulidae, 1893, pt. 110, 111, p. 1-12.	14	41
Blattidae, 1893, pt. 111-113, p. 13-104; 1894, pt. 114, p. 105-123.	44	156
Mantidae, 1894, pt. 114-117, p. 123-197.	25	61
Gryllidae, 1894, pt. 117, p. 198-200; 1896, pt. 132, p. 201-216; 1897, pt. 133-135, p. 217-284.	34	106
Locustidae, 1897, pt. 135-139, p. 285-344; 1898, pt. 140, 142, 144, 145, p. 345-456; 1899, pt. 146, p. 457-458	87	272
Nine genera and 79 species of Blattidae, 12 genera and 53 species of Mantidae, 3 genera and 25 species of Gryllidae, and 20 genera and 107 species of Locustidae are noticed in the text that are not included in the above enumeration; these represent allied extralimital forms.		

Of the 636 species recorded from Central America, 2 Forficulidae, 7 Blattidae, 6 Mantidae, 17 Gryllidae, and 14 Locustidae, a total of 46, are found in America north of Mexico.

Species of the following genera are figured:—

Forficulidae.—Ancistrogaster, 2. Anisolabis, 1. Diplatys, 1. *Echinopsalis, 1. Forficula, 2. Labia, 1. Neolobophora, 2. Opisthocosmia, 1. Psalis, 1. Sparatta, 1. Sphingolabis, 2. Spengophora, 2.

*For IX see Psyche viii, 141.